

## A NEW CALIFORNIAN APAMEA (LEPIDOPTERA, PHALÆNIDÆ)

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Recently an old friend, Mr. J. E. Cottle, sent in for identification a pair of moths taken at Arrowhead Lake, San Bernardino Co., California. These proved to belong to the genus *Apamea*, the species being apparently undescribed. It is with much pleasure that this new species is dedicated to Mr. Cottle and described as follows:

### *Apamea cottlei*, new species

Male antennæ finely ciliate. Palpi upturned, deep purplish, red with tinges of pale yellowish at apex of joint II. Anterior portion of the front deep purplish red, the vertex and section adjacent to the antennæ pale yellowish. Basal half of collar pale yellowish, apical half, as well as the entire thorax, deep purplish red. Primaries rather evenly deep purplish red overlying and almost obscuring a pale ochreous ground color which is best evident in the filling between the geminate crosslines. Maculation much as in other species of *Apamea*. There is an obscure purplish patch at base of wing. The t. a. line is widely geminate, the lines being deep purplish red with the filling of the pale ochreous ground color; there is a sharp outward angle below the cubital vein and a shorter inward angle on vein I. A rather obscure dark median line runs from middle of costa to below the reniform, then forms a right-angle running inwardly oblique and close to t. p. line to inner margin beyond middle. Orbicular fairly distinct, small, circular, yellowish, ringed with purplish red. Reniform kidney-shaped, yellowish, obscured by a brownish shade which leaves a yellow central lunule and a band of the same color along the outer margin, the whole outlined in deep purplish red. T. p. line broadly geminate, the lines deep purplish, the inner being lightly dentate on the veins, the filling of the pale ground color; this line is bowed gently outwards between costa and vein 3. Veins in terminal area marked in deep purplish. Some yellowish shading mixed with purplish along outer margin. Apex of wing slightly paler than remainder of terminal area. A brownish terminal line and fringes deep purplish with a fine paler line at base. Secondaries pale yellowish, lightly sprinkled with purplish red outwardly, more so in the female than the male. Fringes light purplish with a pale yellowish line at base. Beneath light ochreous with purplish sprinkled in the costal area of both

wings. Fringes of primaries deep purplish, of secondaries considerably paler. Expanse 30 mm.

Holotype, ♂ and allotype, ♀, Arrowhead Lake, San Bernardino Co., California, July 10, 1941 (J. E. Cottle). The holotype, through the courtesy of Mr. Cottle, in the collection of The American Museum of Natural History, the allotype in Mr. Cottle's collection.

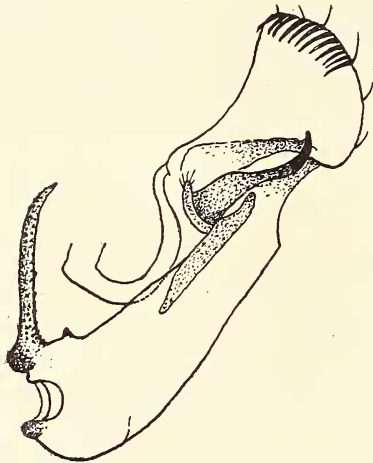


Figure 1. Right clasper of male genitalia of *Apamea cottlei*.

The male genitalia are very similar to those of *pacifica* Smith; the long spined clavus is thinner and less outcurved apically, and the small adjacent spine on the dorsal margin of the sacculus is more pronounced. The harpé is more sinuate and terminates in a single sharp upcurved point, not bifid as in *pacifica*. The cucullus is rather chunkier with more rounded apical margin. In the apical cluster of cornuti in the aedeagus the two cornuti closest to apex are much longer than the others and also than the corresponding ones in *pacifica*.